CONTRAST IN ENGLISH AND GREEK NEWSPAPER REPORTING:
A TRANSLATION PERSPECTIVE.

Maria Sidiropoulou

Department of English Studies,
School of Philosophy,
University of Athens.

ABSTRACT

Effective translating involves conforming to the generic conventions of the target language. Translating press news into Greek often involves modifying the structure of argumentative discourse by the translator's interfering with the contrastive cohesive devices. In this paper, modifications with respect to contrastiveness in news reporting are considered. Translated articles appearing in the Greek press are contrasted to their English language originals. Differences are detected at the tenor level as they concern the selection of certain interpersonal options (Halliday, 1978); the use of contrastives, which relates to second-order social roles adopted by the addressees, seems to be ideologically constrained.
ABSTRACT

Effective translating involves conforming to the generic conventions of the target language. Translating press news into Greek often involves modifying the structure of argumentative discourse by the translator's interfering with the contrastive cohesive devices. In this paper, modifications with respect to contrastiveness in news reporting are considered. Translated articles appearing in the Greek press are contrasted to their English language originals. Differences are detected at the tenor level as they concern the selection of certain interpersonal options (Halliday, 1978); the use of contrastives, which relates to second-order social roles adopted by the addressers, seems to be ideologically constrained.

0. Introduction

Last year, thematization preferences in the English and Greek version of EEC material appearing in information booklets were examined (M. Sidiropoulou, 1993); it was observed that the Greek translator was more concerned about givenness and emotive emphasis. These markers of evaluative texture partly modified the text-type in Greek: if we were to place the English and Greek text patterns on a continuum with maximally expository (non-evaluative) forms on the one end, and maximally argumentative (evaluative) forms, on the other (B. Hatim & I. Mason, 1990), the Greek version would have to be placed closer to the argumentative end of the
continuum. Because of the evaluative elements used ('evaluativeness predominates in argumentative texts' (:156)). I would like to focus on the argumentative character of the Greek version: one wonders whether such a preference was a random one or whether it can -more systematically- be traced in other genres, as well, in Greek.

In this paper (1), I would like to examine aspects of contrastive/concessive connections used in argumentative text fragments in news reporting. I shall attempt to show what ideological meaning differences the discourse conveys, and outline preferences with respect to linguistic options associated with different social roles attributed to/ presupposed of the readership. Translated articles which appeared in the Greek press, in 1993, are contrasted with their English language originals. A 20,300-word sample of the Greek version of the corpus is contrasted to the corresponding parts of the source version and aspects of the use of the contrastive/concessive devices employed are examined. The source (English) articles are almost always much longer because, very often, only parts of the source article are transferred, in the target version. When examining differences with respect to phenomena like contrast and concession, it is useful, I think, to consider corpuses available in both source and target versions, in order for variation triggered by the choice of topic to be eliminated.
Text types where contrastives and concessives can be used have been dealt with in the literature. B. Hatim (1991:192-194), in examining the pragmatics of argumentation in Arabic, makes reference to an argumentation type model where he distinguishes between two types of argumentation:

- the 'through-argumentative' types (format: thesis to be supported - substantiation - conclusion) and
- the 'counter-argumentative' types (format: thesis to be opposed - opposition - substantiation of counter-claim - conclusion). In this latter counter-argumentative type, two further sub-types are distinguished.

(a.) the 'balance' format where 'the text producer has the option of signaling the contrastive shift between what may be viewed as a claim and a counter-claim' either explicitly (by making use of a contrastive connective) or implicitly (no connective used), and

(b.) the 'lop-sided' format where 'counter-proposition is anticipated by introducing the proposition with an explicit concessive (e.g. while, although, despite etc.)'.

The options are summarized in Diagram 1.

Diagram 1. ARGUMENTATION FORMATS

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{THROUGH-ARGUMENT} & \text{COUNTER-ARGUMENT} \\
(\text{thesis cited to be argued through}) & (\text{thesis cited to be opposed}) \\
\text{BALANCE} & \text{LOP-SIDED} \\
\text{ARGUMENT} & \text{ARGUMENT} \\
(\text{explicit/implicit contrasts}) & (\text{concessive connections})
\end{array}
\]

(Adapted from B. Hatim & I. Mason (1990:158), & B. Hatim (1991))
Hatim's research (1991) into the argumentative text type in English and Arabic, from the perspective of translation, points to a noticeable tendency in English towards counter-argumentation; by contrast, Modern Standard Arabic favoured through-argumentation. In this paper, we are interested in how contrastive and concessive relations are signaled in English and Greek news reporting, i.e. we would like to know what counter-argumentative sub-types English and Greek favour, in this particular genre, and then consider the implications of the preferences.

1. Presentation of the data: the differences.

Out of the 129 shifts signaled by a contrastive or concessive connective, in the source version of the sample examined, 12 have been rendered implicitly in Greek (i.e. no connective used—'implicit balance argumentation'). For the rest 117 shifts of the source version, a connective is actually employed, in Greek, but the distinction between contrast and concession has not been respected very much.

Source contrastive connectives (Appendix, STs 1-6) were occasionally turned into concessive ones in the target version (TTs 5-6), whereas the considerably fewer source concessive connectives (STs 7-10) were occasionally turned into target contrastive connectives (TTs 10-11). For instance, a but connective was rendered as ἀλλά (38 instances of this were traced in the 20,300-word sample
examined, e.g. ST/TT1), οὐκ (33 instances, e.g. ST/TT2) or ὅτε (3 instances, e.g. ST/TT3) and οὔτως (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT4) but also as εὖ (2 instances, e.g. ST/TT5) and μολονότι (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT6). Similarly, an (even) though connective was rendered as ἄν καὶ (3 instances, e.g. ST/TT7), μολονότι (2 instances, e.g. ST/TT8) and ἐπούλα οὖν (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT9) but also as ὅμως (2 instances, e.g. ST/TT10) and οὔτως (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT11)

Furthermore, there is a considerable number of mostly contrastive (rather than concessive) connectives added to the Greek version explicitating source implicit shifts (STs/TTs12-16). Whatever the ratio between balance vs. lop-sided formats is, Greek exhibits a stronger tendency for an explicit contrastive/concessive network (:129 instances of counter-argumentation were traced in English vs. 175 in Greek, the target ratio between added and omitted connectives being 58 vs. 12).

Moreover, the translator's explicitating source implicit shifts is often supported by additional elements (like the ones capitalized in TTs 17-20): apart from the contrastive/concessive connectives which may be transferred (e.g. as in TT18) or added to the target version (e.g. as in TT19), additional elements often strengthen the contrastive link. In TT20, the contrast is actually created rather than simply enforced. Table 1 summarizes the instances of the source connectives being rendered in the target language and additions made to the target version.
Apart from the tendency observed in Greek for a more explicit counter-argumentative network of connectives, it would be interesting for us to know what the preferences are with respect to the distinction between the balance and the lop-sided argument format. Statistics indicate that about 25% of the source lop-sided options were 'balancized' in Greek (area A, Table 1), whereas only about 4% of the balance formats were turned into lop-sided ones (area B, Table 1). It is obvious that Greek shows a stronger preference for explicit balance formats, and if the added Greek connectives are also taken into account (c. 44 added balance format connectives vs. 12 lop-sided ones [2]), the preference for balance formats in Greek news reporting is definite (the lop-sided shifts occupy one-fourth of the
total number of the explicit instances of counter-argumentation in the English version, whereas the corresponding ratio in the Greek version is one-fifth). The results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Instances of counter-argumentation and sub-types in the source and target versions of a (c.20,000-word) sample of news reporting material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Greek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instances of explicit counter-argumentation</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of lop-sided formats vs. total nb of explicit counter-argumentation formats</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Discussion

The preference, observed in Greek, for explicit counter-argumentation formats is a realization of a general process in translation, called 'explicitation' [3], which relates to the intention of the communicative translator to 'explain' (P.Newmark, 1988:48) things for the readership. However, apart from the suggestion that this preference is a mere instantiation of a general explicitation process, explicit counter-argumentation formats seem to be meaningful in another way, as well.

2.1. Preference for explicit counter-argumentation.

I shall make use of theories of text and context in ancient Arabic rhetoric — referred to in B.Hatim (1991:196), in his
attempt to investigate argumentative text types in Arabic—
in order to comment on the significance of the preference
observed in Greek for explicit counter-argumentative
formats. There were three possible contexts identified in
terms of the state of the receiver (i.e. his/her
preparedness to accept or reject propositions put forward)
and the degree of evaluativeness the producer uses in the
text. The three possible contexts are

- a context in which the receiver is a denier, where
utterances must be made maximally evaluative - the degree of
evaluativeness depending on the degree of denial displayed.

- a context in which the receiver is uncertain or
hesitant, where evaluative elements may (rather than 'must')
be used, and

- a context in which the receiver is 'open-minded',
where utterances must not be made evaluative.

This gradation from denial to open-mindedness of the
receiver, associated to the degree of evaluativeness in the
text, could be paralleled to a differentiation in the
ideological stance of the reader concerning the social
reality being constructed, in the case of news reporting,
with respect to the degree of explicitating contrasts.

Explicitating source implicit shifts may presuppose that the
translator is addressing a reader who is more willing to
identify contrasts in the world s/he lives, a reader who
perceives the world in terms of contrasts which s/he is
expected to decode and process.
This view of reality is not unique to Greek news reporting; J. Hartley & M. Montgomery (1985), in investigating ideology and power and in press and TV news, argue that media journalism often operates with an oppositional view of the world, i.e. events are constructed in terms of binary oppositions. U. Eco (1981) also points to the way in which popular discourses may resolve around fundamental oppositions. In fact, as suggested by M. A. K. Halliday (1978/1990), G. Kress (1989) & B. Dendrinos (1992), textual devices are among the elements which are ideologically loaded and which can construct a very different reality, if used differently. Also N. Fairclough (1989), in determining the set of features that language may be ideologically invested, refers to coherence devices, apart from lexical meanings, presuppositions, implicatures and metaphors.

I would like to connect the ideological stance described earlier (namely that the reader is participating in a world of contrasts which s/he is expected to process) with certain second-order social roles referred to in M. A. K. Halliday (1978/1990:144), in particular, that of the contradicter. These are discourse roles which come into being through language and which M. A. K. Halliday, in his commenting on the semiotic structure of the situation, relates to variation on the tenor level: differences concern the selection of certain 'interpersonal options in the system of ..intensity, evaluation..etc. which are determined by role relationships in the situation'.
I suggest that the target version, in the case of news reporting, displays a more complete contrastive-concessive network, because the producer addresses a group of people who seem to be willing to take up the role of the denier and contradicter more directly. This, in fact, could be supported by the appearance of additional elements, in the target version, relating to 'interpersonal options in the system of... intensity and evaluation'. Although percentages have not been specified, elements relating to intensity and evaluation (like the ones shown in TTs 21–22) do appear in the corpus quite often. Besides, this higher degree of evaluativeness observed in news reporting is not genre-specific in Greek: a higher degree of evaluativeness—with respect to English—was also observed in EEC information material translated into Greek (M. Sidiropoulou, 1993), and this was said to have partly modified the text-type in Greek by making the text more argumentative.

The expression of contrast relations in news reporting seems to be a two-way process: apart from signaling the type of readership addressed (addressing contradicters), it also seems to be constructing subject positions for readers, as members of a community full of contrasts which are not immediately recognizable, thus enforcing ideology through language (e.g. in TT15, this ideological stance is implied, whereas, in TT19 & TT20, it is stated).
2.2. Preference for balance formats.

Two contrastive connectives take up the role of *but* in the Greek version of the sample, ἀλλά and όμως. Out of the 72 instances of *but* connections 33 were rendered as όμως in Greek, whereas 38 of them were rendered as ἀλλά. If it is taken into consideration that όμως does not allow phrasal connection, then the preference for όμως in the present corpus is obvious. Furthermore, a noticeable number of πάντως instances are also added to create explicit balance formats.

I would like to outline certain aspects of the character of these three balance connectives. όμως can be a stylistic variant of ἀλλά. The results of the questionnaire in Appendix II show that these two connectives allow variation, in Greek, with respect to the producer's intention to appear cooperative — όμως, being a longer distance connector than ἀλλά, allows more 'mental space' for the reader to follow the argument presented, whereas ἀλλά seems to be signaling more direct shifts [4].

What also seems to be guaranteed with όμως — in most of its readings — is the evaluative component of its meaning, i.e., the assignment of a positive/negative value, on the part of the producer, to the propositions connected [5]. For instance, in IT23, the added όμως connector has been introduced together with propositions which are assigned negative-positive values (the specific items carrying the negative-positive value pattern are placed in square
brackets in the TT version). By contrast, one of the reasons why the αὐτῇ ἑτορ legislator, in TT24, would not be interchangeable with ὅποιος is because no evaluation with respect to the connected propositions is intended on the part of the text producer (also see how much inappropriate αὐτῇ ἑτορ would be, in the negative/positive environment of ὅποιος, in TT23).

Πάντως, the third balance connector employed in the present corpus, is a longer distance connector. It enters formulas like 'x but y. Πάντως z' (TTs 25-26) connecting z to x (or the whole of previous contrast). It also introduces milder oppositions in that it becomes less of a 'plug' (L. Karttunen, 1973) when placed in the environment of contactive verbs [5].

The preference for balance argumentation, in news reporting, could be justified in terms of the variety of connective options available in Greek, but it could also be interpreted as an expression of the translator’s intention to maintain the ‘unexpectedness’ effect the balance format creates, in contrast to the lop-sided format, where the reader is actually ‘warned’ that an opposition is going to follow, since the subordinative clause often precedes the main clause and, thus, the concessive connective appears first.

In fact, this binary opposition between expected and unexpected events does seem to be the translator’s concern. Added elements, like—for instance—certain ἐπειδὴ adverbs, in the target version (TT27), provide some evidence for the
translator's concern about stating explicitly what could be considered a natural or expected consequence of events.

3. Conclusion

A 20.300 sample of the Greek version of translated articles, in the Greek press, was contrasted to its source version, in the English press, with respect to the use of contrastive devices.

One of the differences was a stronger preference, exhibited in Greek, for one of the two argumentation types, referred to in B.Hatim (1991), namely explicit counter-argumentation types: implicit contrastive shifts of the source version were 'explicitated' in the target version. This preference was justified, on the one hand, in terms of a tendency on the part of the Greek reader to take up social roles like those of the denier and contradicter (there were added evaluative/intensifying elements, in the target version, supporting the expression of such a role), and on the other, in terms of a tendency on the part of the text producer to enforce a stronger version of a particular ideological stance, namely an oppositional view of the world stronger than that implied in the source version (U.Eco (1981), J.Hartley & M.Montgomery (1985)).

The second difference was a preference for balance formats, rather than lop-sided ones, in the target version. In the English version of the corpus, the lop-sided formats
occupied one fourth of the total instances of counter-argumentation formats, whereas the corresponding ratio, in the Greek version, was one fifth. The three main target connectives used, ἀλλὰ, ὥστε and πάντως, allowed for variation in terms of types of opposition (by dis/allowing, for instance, truth conditions to be preserved in certain environments, as in the case of ἀλλὰ vs. πάντως) and variation in terms of style (as in the case of ἀλλὰ vs. ὥστε). This preference for balance formats was said to be justified in terms of the variety of the contrastive connective options available in Greek, in the case of news reporting – at least, but also in terms of a preference on the part of the target text producer to maintain and intensify the 'unexpectedness' effect created by a coordinative contrastive structure (vs. a subordinative one). Certain additions to the target text were also said to be supporting the translator's concern to 'explicitate' the opposition between what is expected and natural vs. what is unexpected and contrary to underlying beliefs or implications.
NOTES

[1]. The present paper is part of a research project funded by the Research Committee, University of Athens, 1994.

[2]. The ratio of the 44 added explicit balance formats vs. the 12 lop-sided ones could be modified a little, in favor of the balance formats, because some of the instances of the added \( \varepsilon \upsilon \omega \) (=while) connectives in the Greek corpus are not totally concessive, e.g. although the \( \varepsilon \upsilon \omega \) connective in TT18 is clearly concessive (this could have been argued even without the appearance of the contrastive element \( \gamma \upsilon \tau \iota \iota \sigma \iota \rho \omega \gamma \iota \sigma \), the added one in TT15 is less clearly concessive. \( \varepsilon \upsilon \omega \), in Greek, is not a central concessive connective (it is ambiguous between a temporal and a concessive reading) and does not presuppose the speaker's commitment to the truth of the propositions connected, in its secondary reading (M. Sidiropoulou 1989:292-293).


[4]. The text fragments appearing in Appendix II were presented for observation, in two versions, one with an \( \omega \mu \omega \varsigma \) connector and another one with \( \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \), at random order. 32 university students, all native speakers of Greek, were asked to choose the text fragment in which the impression is created that the argument flows slower, allowing more 'mental space' for the reader to follow what is actually reported, and reject the text fragments where more direct oppositions were created. It was agreed (agreement ranged from 63% to 75%) that \( \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \) created more direct oppositions than \( \omega \mu \omega \varsigma \).

[5]. \( \alpha \upsilon \kappa \alpha \) and \( \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \) were also observed to be assigning a positive/negative value to the propositions they connect, the difference being that the value assignment pattern is different: with an \( \alpha \upsilon \kappa \alpha \) connective, in an \( \alpha \upsilon \kappa \alpha \ p \), \( q \) connection, the dominant value is that of \( p \) and has to be similar to the value assigned to the rest of the discourse segment the connection is associated with; by contrast, the dominant value in a \( p \rightarrow \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \ q \) connection is that of \( q \) and has to be similar to the value assigned to the rest of the discourse segment associated with the connection (M. Sidiropoulou (1990/91:165).

[6]. The difference between \( \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \) and \( \alpha \upsilon \kappa \alpha \) observed (M. Sidiropoulou, 1990/91) with respect to whether they allow for the truth value of the complements of contra-factive verbs to be preserved or not can be extended to \( \pi \alpha \nu \tau \omega \varsigma \). \( \pi \alpha \nu \tau \omega \varsigma \), rather like \( \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \) (and unlike \( \alpha \upsilon \kappa \alpha \)), functions as a 'plug', i.e. does not allow for the truth of the contra-factive verb complement to be preserved, but the effect is milder. In the example with \( \pi \alpha \nu \tau \omega \varsigma \), below, whether the
person is, eventually, going to 'see him' or not does not sound as impossible as with the ἀλλὰ version of the connection:

Ἡπίζε να τον δει, ἀλλὰ εχει πέσει το σκοτάδι...!

ἀν και

πάντως

REFERENCES


APPENDIX 1: Contrastive Devices in English and Greek

ST1
..In 1986 the Defence Intelligence Agency named Vozrozhdenie Island in the Aral Sea was a biological weapons test site, but there was no diplomatic follow-up...
("Planning a Plague?, Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST2
..its official membership was swollen from 6 to 32. But expansion has brought problems as well...
("Birthplace of Nations", Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST3
..it controls almost 60 percent of the domestic auto market, which is tightly insulated by a ban on imports, price controls and even regulations dictating which models autoakers can build. But deregulation is expected to reach the auto market in coming years and is already attracting new competitors...
("The Fall of a Jakarta Giant", Newsweek, 29.3.93)

ST4
..If a plague boat were dropped on a city of 100,000, "in a very short time, about half its population will be killed" Pasechnik told Mark Urban of the BBC last week on "Newshight". It is unclear how much progress the program made; but there is evidence the plague could defeat 16 major Western antibiotics...
("Planning a Plague?, Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST5
..Fundamentalism, of course, is still capable of destructive, murderous trouble-making throughout the Middle East. But it has not had the power to overthrow any governments except Iran..
("The Dark Side of Islam", Time, 4.10.93)

ST6
..Japan's electronics industry is more productive than America's...but America's Farmers are at least four times more efficient than Japan's...
("Fitness and Efficiency", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST7
..Even in America, though the phone network was run by a private company, AT&T, it was a monopoly...
("Wiring the World", Newsweek, 5.4.93)

ST8
..In 1986 the Greek Kataskeupies' Muvois characterizes the new environmentalist style of the 1980s. In the case of the Elan, every effort has been made to ensure that the will of the people...
Appendix I (continued)

ST8

Though most Russians are holding on to their
vouchers, enough have sold them. ("Russia under the hammer", The Economist, 28.11.92)

ST9

The British, French and Italian markets are also
worried by the prospect of interest-rate rises. That
explains why they have tumbled, even though on relative
yield and price earnings measures they look cheap.
("Forever Falling?", The Economist, 29.8.92)

ST10

Moscow has notified the International Atomic Energy
Agency, though not Tokyo, of its disposal plan.
("Steaming into Hot Water", Time, 1.11.93)

ST11

It was a vast operation employing 25,000 people at 18
or more R&D facilities. Its overall budget is unknown,
though Biopreparat personnel told Western visitors that
30 to 40 percent of their funds come from the military.
("Planning a Plague", Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST12

"It doesn't matter if they do it badly or well. They
should just do it." Not everyone agrees.
("It's a Mad, Mad World", Newsweek, 15.2.93)

ST13

The dark clouds of a decade of economic
restructuring are finally clearing away, leaving
behind some unaccustomed sunshine.
("The Roaring '90s", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST14

Many Islamic militants have compiled moving their
operations across the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan. But
an estimated 535 foreign-born Muslims continue to live
in Peshawar. For the most part they insist that they
are guilty of no crime and that the city serves as a
frequent stop for prominent Islamic hard-liners from
other countries.
("A Cradle of Terror", Newsweek, 5.4.93)
Appendix I (continued)

ST15
..In the former Yugoslavia republics of Croatia and Serbia, where Gypsies are at the bottom of a vicious ethnic pecking order, Roma from Bosnia are driven out of refugee camps by fellow victims of the civil war there. ("The Romani Enigma", Newsweek, 1.3.93)

ST16
..to take some of the pressure off the roads, which will be further crowded by some of the 150,000 Citroen hatchbacks that are to be built annually in Wuhan starting in 1998 in a joint venture with the French carmaker.

Wuhan’s reformers are worried that all this modernization will throw people out of jobs.
("Moo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST17
..The Arabs told Christopher that they couldn’t move on. Most of them felt little sympathy for the Islamic militants, who pose more of a threat to Arab governments than to Israel. But the Arabs could not appear to condone deportation, or Israel’s refusal to comply fully with the United Nations resolution ordering the return of the deportees.
("The New Peace Broker", Newsweek, 1.3.93)

ST18
...because of their rigid labor markets, Europeans and... For the Americans, the decade-long European emphasis on unemployment rates has been a secret about why America’s economy is growing again without creating new jobs.
("Fitness and Efficiency", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST19
..And Iran’s diplomatic campaign on behalf of fellow Muslims in the Bosnian civil war has been weakened by what Western envoys call substantial evidence of clandestine blockade-breaking oil sales to the Serbs...
("Fault line in Iran", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST20
..For centuries Wuhan’s location has made it a key link... in China’s internal trade...
("Moo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)
Appendix I (continued)

ST21
Last year Beijing authorized Wuhan to offer foreign investors the same package of tax breaks and other concessions they enjoy in the coastal provinces. The construction can barely keep pace with Wuhan ambitions. In 1990 work started on a new domestic airport budgeted at $18 million.
("Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST22
...until Iran seized three disputed islands from the emirates last summer, and the made a well-publicized purchase of Russian-made battle tanks and a submarine.
("Fault line in Iran", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST23
...is Christopher too deferential, too much of the Los Angeles lawyer, to wrestle the parties into deal? "I like cold fish" said Beilin. "He can be an honest broker that's very important."
("The New Peace Enamaker", Newsweek, 1.3.93)

ST24
...Foreign investors would prefer a different use of excess land. The coastal provinces have generated capital development by offering long-term property leases, the next best thing to private property.
("Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST25
The paradox was that the dumping was neither clearly illegal nor, according to most scientists, immediately harmful. But the episode focused global attention on Russia's escalating nuclear-waste crisis heightened less
than.
In Japan the TTN27 mission stirred an especially angry reaction because.
("Steaming into Hot Water", Time, 1.11.93)

TT21
. . . Το Οκτώβριο του 1990 η κατασκευή ένας νέου αεροδρόμιο για ξένους επιχειρήσεις εκτείνεται επί περίπου 50 εκατ. δολάρια. Με την κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο, οι επιχειρήσεις που ανακοινώνονται ως "ξένες επιχειρήσεις" θα χρησιμοποιούν την ίδια μηχανική της κατασκευής. Η κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο υποστηρίζεται από την κυβέρνηση της Κίνας.
("Οι Κινέζοι δημιουργούν υποδομή μετά την προσφυγή της Ταϊβάν", ΟΕ ΧΝΗ, 7.3.93)

TT22
. . . Ο κατασκευαστής του νέου αεροδρόμιο, ο Ιράν, θα υπερασπίζεται τα δικαιώματα του κατασκευαστή και θα ενισχύει την κατασκευή του αεροδρομίου. Η κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο, που θα χρησιμοποιείται από διεθνείς επιχειρήσεις, θα ενισχύει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής.
("Οι κατασκευαστές του νέου αεροδρόμιο", ΟΕ ΧΝΗ, 21.2.93)

TT23
. . . Η Ισραήλ θα υποστηρίζει την κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο. Η κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο, που θα χρησιμοποιείται από διεθνείς επιχειρήσεις, θα ενισχύει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής. Η κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο, που θα χρησιμοποιείται από διεθνείς επιχειρήσεις, θα ενισχύει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής.
("Οι κατασκευαστές του νέου αεροδρόμιο", ΟΕ ΧΝΗ, 21.2.93)

TT24
. . . Τέλος, διαφωνίει ο Ισραήλ, ο Ιράν, με την κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο. Η κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο, που θα χρησιμοποιείται από διεθνείς επιχειρήσεις, θα ενισχύει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής. Η κατασκευή του νέου αεροδρόμιο, που θα χρησιμοποιείται από διεθνείς επιχειρήσεις, θα ενισχύει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη της περιοχής.
("Οι κατασκευαστές του νέου αεροδρόμιο", ΟΕ ΧΝΗ, 21.2.93)

TT25
(Τα Ουγκ, γ. πάντες 2)
κι ο παράδειγμα είναι οι Ισραηλινοί, επιτόκια από τους αμερικανούς, εντολές καταστροφής. Μετά τα επιτόκια, οι Ισραηλινοί, εντολές καταστροφής για την αποκρίση, το διαμόρφωσαν το πρόβλημα που αντιμετωπίζει η Ρωσία... Η Ισραηλινή, χαμένη, οι Ισραηλινοί, οι Ισραηλινοί, οι Ισραηλινοί, επιτόκια, επιτόκια...)
("Η Ρωσία τελικά εκπολάγησε να δείξει την Ισραηλινή", Χ. Κεφαλη, 7.11.93)
Appendix I (continued)

ST26
Foreign investors would prefer a different use of excess land. The coastal provinces have generated capital development by offering long-term property leases, the next best thing to private property. (*Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan*, Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST27
Throttling political freedom...These moves effectively undercut a campaign to win international respectability...Inflation runs a brisk 30 percent per year, and unemployment is almost as high. Iran's hostility to the West makes it hard for Western companies to recruit staff to work there. (*Fault line in Iran*, Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST26
(*i.e. antistasis y. Pente 2*)

και...Τέλος, αυτό που εποδοκεί και αποφεύγει ξένους επενδυτές είναι η αποφυγή των τραυματισμών του υφάνιν να παραδείσουν τον έλεγχο της για τους; γειτόνες περιοχές περιοχές αντιπέτες παρέχεται μετακίνηση μιότοιχων έκτασεων για που δεν διαθέτει λαό από την ατομική εξοικονόμηση. Σε υγεία διείγεται για επενδυτές που δεν αναμένονται να αναλάβουν την τέτοια μετακινήσεις εκτάσεων για διεξαγόμενη εμπορική συμφωνία... (*O Κινέζοι διμιουργούν υπόδομη μιας περιοχής εμπορικής συμφωνίας*, ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 7.3.93)

ST27
(*i.e. εξοπλισμός διείγεται για επενδυτές της χώρας και των πειραματικών περιοχών;*)

προς την επενδυτική συμφωνία της Ιράν; Με αυτό τα δεδομένα, δεν ήταν δυνατό να καταψηφίσεις οι προσωπικές που κατέβασε η Τεχεράνη για να αποκτήσει διεθνείς κύρωσης. Η ολοκληρωμένη καλύπτει σε ποσοστά 30% επιπτώσεις. Στα χώρα υπάρχουν πολλά πρόβλημα θεαμάτων και η ανεργία.

(*O θεωρητικά της Τεχεράνης*, ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

APPENDIX II - Questionnaire

1. [ ]

(*i.e. πολιτική συνεργασία μπορεί να είναι της πολιτικής ιδέας των ισλαμικών κυβερνήσεων.*

2. [ ]

*Η ισλαμική ανάγκη είναι ένα ειρηνικό κίνημα για την επιστροφή της προηγούμενης σιγής ακόμα και στις χώρες όπου η αποτυχία του λαού είναι μεγαλύτερη, δεν μπορούν αρκετά πολλαπλάσια επιδιώκει να συνεργαστούν με αντικαταστάσεις μειονότητας.*

3. [ ]

*Ποιοί άνθρωποι δεν είναι οι διεθνείς φοιτητές, άνθρωποι τους αναπλακάνει ο επιστήμονας. Αυτός ολόκληρης, δεν μπορούν να αναπληρώνουν τη θέση των ισλαμικών κυβερνήσεων.*

4. [ ]

*Υπάρχει επανάληψη της θέσης των ισλαμικών κυβερνήσεων.*

5. [ ]

*Στα αντιπολίτευτα της ισλαμικής κυβέρνησης μεταβλητή αλληλεγγύη.*

(*) Οι ανθρώποι στις επικράτειες αποτελούν αποτελείς διακρίσεις. Οι με τη διακρίση τους μπορούν να διακρίνονται άλλο οι προσωπικές λαθών προσωπικών κατηγοριών για πρακτικές και εθνικιστικές διέξοδα που δίνουν διάφορες τους επικρίσεις, τους θόρος και τους ισλαμικούς.*

(*) Οι με τη διακρίση τους μπορούν να διακρίνονται άλλοι προσωπικές λαθών προσωπικών κατηγοριών για πρακτικές και εθνικιστικές διέξοδα που δίνουν διάφορες τους επικρίσεις, τους θόρος και τους ισλαμικούς.*